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Foreign

CROPS AND MARKETS

CURRENT SOCIAL RECORD
★ JUN 7 - 1960 ★
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

World Summaries CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

MAY 26, 1960

	CONTENTS	Page
PRODUCTION		
Whale Oil Output Up; Sperm Oil Down	2	
World Ramie Production Larger in 1959	3	
Continued Increase in World Tea Production Expected	10	
Milk Production and Utilization in Principal Producing Countries	15	
1959 Raisin Production Up Sharply; Currants Down Slightly	18	
Production of Slaughter Fats Up Slightly in 1959	23	
World Sheep Numbers Up a Little in 1959	29	
World Egg Production and Chicken Numbers Rise	33	
TRADE		
World Tobacco Exports Drop Again	4	
World Exports of Flaxseed and Linseed Oil Up 10 Percent in 1959	12	
Improvement in World Copra and Coconut Oil Supplies in 1960	20	
World Exports of Palm Oil Up in 1959; Palm Kernel Exports Down	8	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service

Washington 25, D.C.

May 26, 1960

WHALE OIL OUTPUT UP;
SPERM OIL DOWN

World whale oil production in 1960 is forecast at 430,000 short tons, up 3 percent from 1959. Production of sperm oil is expected to be 115,000 tons, down 10,000 tons from the previous year. The larger expected output of whale oil is based on a slightly larger outturn in the Antarctic in 1959-60, while the decline in sperm oil results from a smaller Antarctic output.

Whale oil: Antarctic whaling, including the 20 pelagic expeditions and 3 South Georgia shore stations, again accounted for over 85 percent (375,000 tons) of the expected 1960 outturn of whale oil. Antarctic whale oil production in 1959 totaled 365,000 tons. A sharp increase in the output of the Soviet Union and relatively small increases by the United Kingdom and the Netherlands was offset somewhat by the 23,000-ton drop by Norway.

The withdrawal last summer of Norway and the Netherlands from the International Whaling Convention, and subsequent announcements of 1959-60 Antarctic catch intentions by the 5 participating nations presaged a sizable increase in world whale oil output. However, Norway and the United Kingdom fell far short of their intended catches, reportedly because of poor weather and difficulty in locating whales. Also, Norway had only 8 expeditions and 70 catcher boats in operation this season, one factory ship and 23 catchers fewer than in the previous season, and the United Kingdom, with the same 3 floating factories that have operated in recent years, sent only 31 catcher boats, 6 fewer than in 1958-59.

The more-than-50-percent increase in the Soviet output resulted from the addition of a second floating factory and 10 catcher boats (34 boats operated in 1959-60). Next year 3 Soviet expeditions are expected to participate.

Whale oil production by the 3 Antarctic land stations (Norwegian, British, and Argentine) was about the same as the 30,000 tons produced last year. Changes in whale oil production outside the Antarctic are relatively insignificant since whaling fleets in these areas change but little from year to year.

Sperm oil: A sharp decline was noted in 1959-60 sperm oil production, probably because of the early beginning of the regular whaling season (December 27, 1959 or 11 days earlier than in recent years). Also, relatively low prices received for 1958-59 sperm oil output may have discouraged Antarctic sperm whaling.

Whaling expeditions usually arrive in the Antarctic prior to the opening of the regular season set by I.W.C. and conduct sperm whaling operations until the regular season opens. Sperm whaling, not controlled by the Convention, virtually ceases when the season opens.

Sperm oil production in the Antarctic usually account for 40 to 50 percent of the annual outturn and most of the yearly variations in production.

WHALE AND SPERM OILS: Estimated world production by major producing country, annual 1958 and 1959, forecast 1960

Country	Whale oil			Sperm oil		
	1958 1/	1959 2/	1960 3/	1958 1/	1959 2/	1960 3/
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Europe:						
Netherlands.....	19	21	26	2	3	4/
Norway.....	137	138	115	24	17	13
Portugal.....	---	---	---	3	3	3
United Kingdom.....	67	47	49	8	8	4
Total.....	223	206	190	37	31	20
Soviet Union.....	40	40	67	24	24	30
South America:						
Argentina.....	16	7	10	1	---	---
Chile.....	2	2	2	7	8	8
Peru.....	---	---	---	10	10	10
Total.....	18	9	12	18	18	18
Others:						
Australia.....	18	16	17	2	---	---
Japan.....	113	118	118	44	42	36
Union of South Africa.....	10	10	10	6	5	5
Others 5/	13	16	16	4	5	6
Total.....	154	160	161	56	52	47
World total.....	435	415	430	135	125	115

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Forecast, production in some countries ends in September. 4/ Less than 500 tons. 5/ Includes minor producing countries in Europe and South America.

Compiled from official and other sources.

WORLD RAMIE PRODUCTION LARGER IN 1959

The 1959 production of ramie fiber is estimated at about 35 million pounds, compared with approximately 28 million in 1958. The most increase was in Brazil, the world's largest producer.

May 26, 1960

Ramie ("China grass" or "grass linen") is a soft fiber of considerable strength and luster used in the manufacture of upholstery, drapery, and other household fabrics, clothing, trimmings, and many miscellaneous goods. It has long been grown but not in large quantities. The principal hindrance to more extensive production is the difficulty in perfecting machinery to prepare a good grade of fiber at prices competitive with other fibers.

China was the most consistent source of earlier supplies. The Philippines furnished a large percentage during World War II. Revived interest in the fiber in recent years led to increased study of mechanical processing and experimental cultivation in many countries. U. S. production reached several million pounds in 1954, but declined later.

Ramie: Production in major producing countries, 1958 and 1959

Country	Year of harvest	
	1958	1959 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Brazil.....	15,430	22,050
Japan.....	2,930	2,760
Philippines.....	2,850	2,860
China, Taiwan.....	1,890	3/ 2,000
Thailand.....	1,080	3/ 1,100
South Korea.....	170	3/ 200
Viet Nam.....	90	1,000
United States.....	3/ 100	3/ 100
Mexico.....	15	20
Other countries 2/.....	1,445	910
Total 2/.....	26,000	53,000

1/ Preliminary 2/ Excludes Mainland China. 3/ Incomplete data.

Compiled from official estimates of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, and estimates based on incomplete information.

WORLD TOBACCO EXPORTS
DROP AGAIN

Free world exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1959--at 1,414 million pounds--were 2.5 percent below the revised figure of 1,450 million pounds for 1958. (For valid comparisons, the trade of countries in the Soviet bloc has been excluded from the table included with this summary. Statistics on this trade are available for prewar years but not for much of the postwar period.)

Imports of tobacco into the Free World from the Sino-Soviet bloc are not large in total. They consist mainly of Western European imports of Bulgarian oriental leaf and flue-cured from Mainland China. Free World exports to the Sino-Soviet bloc are considerably larger than imports from the bloc. These consist mainly of oriental leaf shipped from Greece and Turkey to the Soviet Union and bloc countries in Eastern Europe, together with low-quality flue-cured from India and Thailand to Mainland China and the Soviet Union.

Principal Exporting Countries

United States: U. S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled 465.6 million pounds (export weight) in 1959--down 3.5 percent from 482.3 million in 1958. Flue-cured exports, at 374.0 million pounds made up 80.3 percent of the total, but were 6.2 percent below those for 1958. Exports of both burley and Maryland types were larger in 1959 than in the previous year. The U.S. share in Free World tobacco exports was 32.9 percent in 1959, compared with 33.3 percent in 1958, and 37.9 percent for the 1950-54 average.

Major markets for U. S. tobacco continued to be in Western European countries which together took 73 percent of the U. S. total. There were substantial decreases in exports to the United Kingdom and West Germany, but these were partially offset by larger exports to Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Egypt, and Thailand.

Rhodesias-Nyasaland: The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland had record tobacco exports in 1959--176 million pounds, compared with 143 million in 1958. Flue-cured exports, at 149 million pounds last year, accounted for 85 percent of the total. The United Kingdom, as usual, was the major market for Federation leaf in 1959, taking 91 million pounds. Other principal markets, each of which took at least 12 million pounds--included the Netherlands, West Germany, and Australia.

Turkey: Turkey's exports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled 147 million pounds in 1959--a sharp gain from 1958, but well below the record export of 195 million pounds in 1957. The United States was by far the largest purchaser of Turkish tobacco in 1959, taking 73 million pounds--30 million more than in 1958. This more than offset declines in exports to the Soviet Union and East Germany. West Germany ranked second as a market in 1959--taking about 20 million pounds.

Greece: Greek exports of unmanufactured tobacco dropped to 124 million pounds in 1959 from 138 million in 1958. West Germany, as usual, was the major outlet for Greek tobacco in 1959, taking 36.5 million pounds. The United States, with purchases of 26.3 million pounds, ranked second. Other principal importers of Greek tobacco in 1959 included France, Italy, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Belgium.

Other Exporters: The following major exporting countries had smaller exports in 1959 than in 1958: Brazil, Yugoslavia, India, Indonesia, and the Philippines. Gains were made by the Dominican Republic, Colombia, and Canada. Exports from Cuba and Italy were about the same as in 1958.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: International trade 1/, average 1950-54, annual 1957-59

Continent and country	Average 1950-54		1957		1958 2/		1959 2/	
	Exports 1,000 pounds	Imports 1,000 pounds	Exports 1,000 pounds	Imports 1,000 pounds	Exports 1,000 pounds	Imports 1,000 pounds	Exports 1,000 pounds	Imports 1,000 pounds
North America:								
Canada.....	31,050	1,412	37,206	2,047	29,602	2,816	40,709	2,275
Mexico.....	555	3,307	664	3,730	840	5,264	1,936	8,704
United States.....	473,640	101,966	500,955	124,137	482,289	138,522	465,645	151,728
Costa Rica.....	45	97	28	147	--	181	--	189
El Salvador.....	34	3,313	50	2,874	--	3,382	--	3,300
Guatemala.....	--	673	--	812	--	836	--	850
Honduras <u>1/</u>	3,803	139	4,577	151	3,000	93	3,000	3/
Nicaragua.....	2	699	--	835	--	627	--	600
Cuba.....	36,642	--	55,453	--	58,880	--	58,417	--
Dominican Republic.....	29,763	86	26,087	545	25,364	607	26,980	5/
Jamaica.....	190	1,048	146	1,555	56	1,551	3/	450
Trinidad and Tobago.....	--	1,414	--	1,733	--	1,751	--	1,527
Total.....	575,724	114,934	625,166	138,546	600,131	155,630	596,807	171,473
South America:								
Argentina.....	973	3,121	7,420	200	3,770	46	2,073	229
Brazil.....	64,807	218	62,300	30	66,270	73	61,839	78
British Guiana.....	--	622	--	703	--	816	--	745
Chile.....	--	688	5	690	--	620	--	560
Colombia.....	9,315	239	12,663	6/	9,961	22	10,840	16
Paraguay.....	7,267	26	6,193	--	5,459	--	5,194	--
Peru.....	10	649	366	455	335	437	5,921	3/
Surinam.....	--	137	--	143	--	128	--	400
Uruguay.....	--	9,118	--	8,889	--	3,654	--	10,141
Venezuela.....	--	601	--	326	--	221	--	5/
Total.....	82,412	15,419	88,947	11,436	85,795	6,017	65,867	12,464
Europe:								
Austria.....	1,470	19,899	1,534	27,362	1,136	22,134	903	18,852
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	2,023	48,717	1,034	55,866	1,257	57,826	1,490	59,213
Denmark.....	595	23,974	78	25,224	85	24,772	438	28,481
France.....	1,183	69,912	5,607	67,131	4,855	68,710	8,900	67,106
Germany, West.....	676	114,993	1,592	168,681	2,386	171,404	1,309	178,075
Greece.....	88,077	--	152,117	--	137,503	--	124,044	--
Ireland.....	--	17,044	--	10,725	--	12,985	--	11,113
Italy.....	22,160	8,290	24,304	15,313	25,930	15,219	25,935	15,470
Netherlands.....	69,370	6,779	72,156	76,105	76,899	7/	3,395	74,743
Norway.....	--	8,818	47	9,964	428	9,885	7/	8,516
Portugal.....	4	10,679	--	11,618	--	12,511	--	12,236
Spain.....	--	48,844	1,185	46,733	8,978	64,686	1,598	52,500
Sweden.....	10	21,221	--	22,990	--	13,895	--	15,761
Switzerland.....	3	24,458	2	26,892	--	28,764	--	28,076
United Kingdom.....	7,149	302,358	7/	2,700	318,986	7/	315,965	2,381
Malta.....	--	982	--	774	--	10,567	--	11,468
Yugoslavia.....	--	10,407	--	10,719	--	10,555	--	11,874
Total.....	15,742	2,988	35,434	1,753	51,096	2,056	54,000	25,037
	137,434	862,531	232,412	593,277	231,256	908,310	383,142	383,142

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Beans:						
Australia.....	1	31,388	351	45,474	186	42,826
New Zealand.....	--	6,290	--	6,147	--	7,406
Total.....	1	37,678	351	51,621	186	50,232
Total World.....	1,141,760	1,486,400	1,265,824	1,150,409	1,276,517	1,414,315
	1,251,136	1,141,760	1,265,824	1,150,409	1,276,517	1,414,315

January Islands. 2/ Less than a five year average.

Prepared or estimated from official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Agricultural Attachés, office research, and other information.

May 26, 1960

Principal Importing Countries

United Kingdom: The United Kingdom imported 301 million pounds of tobacco in 1959--about 5 percent less than in 1958. The United States supplied 140.4 million pounds (mainly flue-cured) or 46.7 percent of the total, compared with 52.0 percent in 1958. Big gains were made in the British market last year by the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which furnished 86.9 million pounds, compared with 74.6 million in 1958.

West Germany: Duty-paid imports of unmanufactured tobacco into West Germany in 1959 totaled 178.1 million pounds--up 4 percent from the 171.4 million imported in 1958. West Germany remained in second position as an importer of tobacco last year.

United States: U. S. imports of tobacco for consumption reached 151.7 million pounds in 1959. This was a record--nearly 10 percent above the 138.5 million pounds imported in 1958, and 49 percent larger than the 1950-54 average. Most tobacco imported into the United States consists of oriental leaf for blending with domestic tobaccos in cigarette manufacture, and cigar filler and scrap. Turkey and Greece, together, supplied 90 percent of the cigarette leaf imports; most cigar tobacco originated in Cuba and the Philippines.

Other Importers: Countries increasing their tobacco imports in 1959 from the 1958 levels included: Denmark, Belgium, Finland, Japan and Uruguay. Smaller quantities were imported last year by Austria, Netherlands, Spain, and Thailand. Most other major importers showed no significant change in either direction.

WORLD EXPORTS OF PALM OIL UP IN 1959; PALM KERNEL EXPORTS DOWN

World exports of palm oil were up slightly in 1959 from 1958 while palm kernel exports fell 3 percent.

Africa supplied more than two-thirds of the palm oil entering world trade in 1959. Nigeria and the Belgian Congo, the world's major exporters, increased their exports by 8 percent and 12 percent, respectively. Shipments from Malaya were off 3 percent and those from Indonesia were down 22 percent.

Africa exported 93 percent of the palm kernels entering world trade in 1959. Shipments from Nigeria, the world's chief supplier, were down 2 percent from 1958.

The Belgian Congo is the only important exporter of palm kernel oil. Its shipments in 1959 reached 66,282 tons compared with 63,668 tons in 1958 and 60,079 tons in 1957. (Exports in terms of palm kernel equivalent were as follows: 1959--147,293 tons; 1958--141,484 tons; 1957--133,509 tons.)

PALM OIL: Exports from specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1957-59

Continent and country	Average : 1935-39 : 1950-54	1957	1958 1/	1959 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Africa:				
British:				
Nigeria.....	153,980	201,420	186,469	190,968
Sierra Leone.....	1,943	1,623	12	11
French:				
West Africa 2/.....	22,721	14,534	13,006	14,337
Equatorial Africa.....	6,314	3,087	4,156	3,162
Cameroun.....	11,858	2,866	61	365
Togo.....	1,864	614	796	689
Portuguese:				
Angola.....	3,254	12,386	10,062	9,965
Guinea.....	845	873	696	513
Sao Tome and Principe	1,640	2,453	1,875	1,274
Belgian Congo.....	72,450	146,982	168,705	180,482
Ghana.....	549	376	---	---
Liberia.....	3/ 1,318	1,904	72	17
Total Africa.....	278,736	389,118	385,910	401,783
Malaya.....	47,360	54,111	67,504	89,124
Indonesia.....	212,644	138,226	142,135	145,104
Grand total.....	538,740	581,455	595,549	636,011
				638,771

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes the Republic of Guinea and the semi-independent Republics of Mauritania, Senegal, Sudan, Ivory Coast, Niger, Volta and Dahomey, formerly known as the Federation of French West Africa. 3/ Less than 5 years.

4/ Less than .5 ton.

Compiled from official and other sources.

PALM KERNELS: Exports from specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1957-59

Continent and country	Average : 1935-39 : 1950-54	1957	1958 1/	1959 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Africa:				
British:				
Nigeria.....	369,293	447,645	454,942	494,170
Sierra Leone.....	83,510	80,580	59,323	61,162
Gambia.....	777	1,859	1,165	1,650
French:				
West Africa 2/.....	85,312	86,147	86,846	109,090
Equatorial Africa.....	14,283	9,418	8,016	8,730
Cameroun.....	39,428	25,125	14,582	14,292
Togo.....	13,776	10,659	8,080	13,290
Portuguese:				
Angola.....	6,398	12,261	13,906	15,141
Guinea.....	13,909	3/14,959	15,474	18,250
Sao Tome and Principe	3/ 4,371	6,444	5,512	4,794
Belgian Congo.....	94,150	92,893	33,540	42,711
Ghana.....	7,987	6,442	7,787	8,902
Liberia.....	10,089	18,337	11,719	12,271
Total Africa.....	743,283	812,769	720,892	804,453
Malaya.....	8,132	13,142	18,192	24,606
Indonesia.....	44,134	39,786	44,460	39,166
Grand total.....	795,549	865,697	783,544	868,225
				841,751

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes the Republic of Guinea and the semi-independent Republics of Mauritania, Senegal, Sudan, Ivory Coast, Niger, Volta and Dahomey, formerly known as the Federation of French West Africa.

3/ Less than 5 years.

Compiled from official and other sources.

May 26, 1960

CONTINUED INCREASE IN WORLD
TEA PRODUCTION EXPECTED

World production of tea during 1960, excluding Communist China and the U.S.S.R., is forecast at 1,720 million pounds, 2 percent above the revised 1959 estimate of 1,686 million pounds. Over 90 percent of the world's tea continues to be grown in the primary producing countries of the Far East, with India and Ceylon accounting for the major part. African production continues to increase rapidly, but is small compared with the world total.

Asia: Indian production during 1960 is expected to reach 730.0 million pounds. The Government's growing awareness of the problems¹ of the tea industry has already resulted in several measures being taken to improve the competitive position of Indian tea; further concessions may be forthcoming.

Production in Ceylon is forecast at 420.0 million pounds, compared with the 413.1 million pounds in 1959. Dry weather during the first part of 1959 reduced the crop. Ceylon has modified its taxes on tea. This will be of particular benefit to smallholders and may stimulate output. Too, a replanting and rehabilitation program has been initiated to maintain and increase production.

Indonesian output during 1960 is expected to decline. Shortages in transportation, restricted imported supplies, including fertilizer and spare parts, and the abolition of an incentive bonus for estate managers for increased production will be contributing factors.

The Government of Pakistan is taking an active interest in increasing both acreage and production of tea. The forecast of production during 1960 is 58.0 million pounds.

In Japan more emphasis is to be given improving quality, and increasing yield per acre, with production forecast at 179.0 million pounds.

Africa: Production in this area has risen for the past 6 consecutive years and the outlook for 1960 is for another increase to 103.0 million pounds. This level would be 5 times greater than quantity produced during 1935-39 and more than double the 1950-54 average. Native growers have shown an increasing interest in tea and will share in a portion of the future increases.

South America: Tea production in South America on a commercial scale is limited to 3 countries. Brazil and Peru produce small quantities and little change is expected during 1960. Argentina, on the other hand, is the newest producer in this area and has expanded acreage rapidly in recent years. Production has been hampered by difficulties in processing and marketing. Reports of Dutch interest in this area may assist in boosting output.

TEA: Estimated world production 1/, forecast 1960, with comparisons

Continent and country	Average 1935-1939	Average 1950-1954	1957	1958	Preliminary 1959	Forecast 1960
	: 1,000 : pounds					
Asia:						
India	427,565	623,552	678,838	713,542	719,732	730,000
Ceylon	231,525	331,821	397,775	405,200	413,130	420,000
Japan	114,220	110,983	159,576	164,437	175,219	178,800
Indonesia 2/.....	170,182	130,340	148,175	154,856	148,460	144,850
Pakistan	3/ 3/	53,431	46,000	56,320	56,800	58,000
Formosa	25,200	24,972	33,073	34,753	35,631	36,500
Turkey	-	968	5,383	7,242	9,325	12,000
Malaya	1,022	3,985	5,247	4,878	5,100	5,200
Iran 4/.....	1,429	11,906	14,550	14,550	15,430	16,300
Total Asia	971,143	1,291,958	1,488,617	1,555,778	1,578,827	1,601,650
Africa:						
Kenya	9,488	15,094	22,024	25,180	27,867	30,000
Uganda	413	4,672	8,024	8,337	9,753	11,000
Tanganyika	359	2,508	6,126	6,328	7,350	8,000
Southern Rhodesia ..	153	899	1,356	1,389	1,300	1,400
Nyasaland	9,238	15,036	18,088	23,293	23,274	25,000
Mozambique 5/.....	925	7,595	12,939	15,220	17,608	19,000
Belgian Congo	-	1,023	4,541	5,562	6,600	7,500
Mauritius	110	908	1,895	1,925	2,000	1,600
Total Africa	20,686	47,735	74,993	87,234	95,752	103,500
South America:						
Argentina	-	690	5,511	7,055	6,614	10,000
Brazil	-	1,596	1,625	1,649	6/ 1,675	1,700
Peru	-	1,231	2,094	2,315	2,700	3,000
Total South America ...	-	3,517	9,230	11,019	10,989	14,700
World total	991,829	1,343,210	1,572,840	1,654,031	1,685,568	1,719,850

1/ Includes tea produced for domestic consumption.

2/ Beginning 1951, includes total production of small holders not previously reported.

3/ Included with India prior to 1947, 4 year average 1947-50.

4/ Iranian year March 21 - March 20.

5/ Beginning 1957 export data used.

6/ Office estimate.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official estimates of foreign governments. Other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attachés and other U. S. representatives abroad, International Tea Committee, and other information.

WORLD EXPORTS OF FLAXSEED AND LINSEED OIL UP 10 PERCENT IN 1959 1/

World flaxseed and linseed oil exports in calendar 1959 at about 52 million bushels, seed equivalent basis, were up 10 percent from the previous year but were 7 percent less than the 5-year (1954-58) average. About 45 percent of the total moved into trade channels in the form of seed and about 55 percent as oil.

FLAXSEED AND LINSEED OIL: Exports from major producing countries and world totals, average 1935-39, annual 1954-59 1/
(In terms of flaxseed equivalent)

Country	Average	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1954 1935-39	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 2/	
--Million bushels--							
United States.....	3/	:32.0	:12.1	:13.5	:16.6	:5.2	:8.9
Canada.....	4/	:4.6	:10.1	:13.0	:22.4	:15.1	:12.6
Argentina.....	59.2	:28.8	:18.2	:8.2	:16.3	:18.7	:24.0
Uruguay.....	3.2	:4.0	:3.5	:1.8	:3.0	:2.2	:1.8
India.....	9.9	:3	:7.7	:5.2	:2.0	:2.7	:2.4
Others, excl. Europe.....	1.4	:1.9	:2.5	:2.5	:2.0	:3.0	:2.0
World total.....	73.7	:71.6	:54.1	:44.2	:62.3	:46.9	:51.7

1/ Excludes reexports of flaxseed and exports of linseed oil produced from imported flaxseed. 2/ Preliminary; partially estimated. 3/ The United States imported 18.5 million bushels of flaxseed--largely from Argentina--and 356 tons of oil--largely from Europe--in this period.

4/ Canada imported the equivalent of 1.1 million bushels of flaxseed, largely from Argentina, in this period.

Compiled from official and other sources.

The 5-million-bushel expansion from 1958 is attributed to the substantial increase in exports from the United States and Argentina, which exceeded the decline in exports from Canada, India and Uruguay.

Imports into Western Europe, particularly the United Kingdom, West Germany and the Netherlands were considerably larger than in 1958, despite the decline in the quantities taken by France and Italy.

Argentine exports of linseed oil at 228,752 short tons were one-fourth above the previous year and the largest quantity shipped since 1954. Most of the oil went to Western Europe, with over one-third of the total destined for the Netherlands and one-fourth, the United Kingdom. Virtually no seed as such has been exported since 1954.

1/ For a summary of world production and trade in flaxseed, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FFO 12-60, May 10, 1960.

FLAXSEED: Exports from specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

Continent and country	Average : 1935-39 : 1950-54	1956	1957	1958 1/	1959 1/
	: 1,000 : 1,000 : 1,000 : 1,000 : 1,000 : 1,000				
	: bushels : bushels : bushels : bushels : bushels : bushels				
North America:	:	:	:	:	:
United States.....	2/ : 3,773	8,576	9,606	4,660:	8,451
Canada.....	49: 3,640	12,253	21,539	14,280:	12,562
Mexico.....	1: 606	77	---	1:	---
Total.....	50: 8,019	20,906	31,145	18,941:	21,013
South America:	:	:	:	:	:
Argentina.....	59,177: 2,886	---	---	---	---
Brazil.....	---: ---	---	521	103:	---
Uruguay.....	3,179: 665	---	---	39:	---
Total.....	62,356: 3,551	---	521	142:	---
Europe:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium-Luxembourg	182: 191	200	245	376:	378
Denmark.....	3/ 13: 52	10	28	25:	4/
Germany, West.....	4/ 5/ : 59	24	3	5:	1
Netherlands.....	206: 353	694	652	559:	343
Sweden.....	1: 24	14	12	1:	4/
Total.....	402: 679	942	940	966:	722
Africa:	:	:	:	:	:
Algeria.....	2: 123	13	13	---	---
Ethiopia 6/.....	---: 600	7/ 747	564	920:	695
Morocco.....	346: 565	252	62	212:	---
Tunisia.....	3: 121	---	---	---	---
Total.....	351: 1,409	1,012	639	1,132:	695
Asia:	:	:	:	:	:
China, Mainland....	673: 8/ 453	8/ 984	8/ 787	8/ 1,300:	8/ 9/ 885
India.....	10/ 9,736: 3/ 1,121	5/	---	---	4/
Iran 11/.....	9: 105	152	113	138:	---
Iraq.....	84: 52	151	---	208:	---
Turkey.....	72: 339	---	---	---	730
Total.....	10,574: 2,070	1,287	900	1,646:	1,615
Grand total...:	73,733: 15,728	24,147	34,145	22,827:	24,045

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Not separately classified prior to July 1941. 3/ Less than 5 years. 4/ Less than 500 bushels. 5/ Total Germany. 6/ Year ending September 10. 7/ Nine months of fiscal year. 8/ Unofficial estimate. 9/ January-September. 10/ Includes Pakistan. 11/ Year beginning March 21.

Compiled from official and other sources.

LINSEED OIL: Exports from specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-59

Continent and country	Average 1935-39	1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/	1959 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:							
United States.....	640	59,301	73,606	48,855	69,870	4,897	4,487
Canada....	62	8,135	4,188	7,394	8,495	7,497	130
Total.....	702	67,436	77,794	56,249	78,365	12,394	4,617
South America:							
Argentina.....	371	187,097	173,492	77,593	155,090	178,403	228,752
Uruguay....	2/ 110	29,393	33,217	17,129	28,207	20,757	17,482
Total.....	481	216,490	206,709	94,722	183,297	129,160	246,234
Europe:							
Belgium-Luxembourg	6,043	20,215	4,468	19,409	17,801	4,198	1,649
Denmark....	21	158	17	8	110	91	75
France....	9,830	1,000	2,752	3,798	904	858	1,988
Germany, West....	3/ 62	1,162	2,695	3,112	3,899	3,504	5,443
Italy.....	257	15	65	8	10	13	231
Netherlands.....	86,046	10,450	20,660	36,104	30,820	18,997	11,973
Sweden....	133	25	39	233	96	31	41
Switzerland.....	473	3,339	3,580	1,859	1,369	717	742
United Kingdom....	13,278	9,991	16,073	12,168	13,095	8,483	9,771
Total.....	116,143	46,355	50,349	76,699	63,104	36,892	31,913
Africa:							
Morocco.....	---	3,736	1,003	923	2,424	902	---
Asia:							
India.....	4/ 1,166	14,880	73,348	49,675	18,648	25,371	22,690
Japan....	770	4,189	22	32	4	507	222
Total.....	1,936	19,069	73,370	49,707	18,652	25,878	22,912
Oceania:							
Australia 2/.....	55	120	441	503	289	108	122
Grand total...:	119,317	353,206	409,666	278,803	351,131	275,334	305,798

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 5 years. 3/ Total Germany. 4/ Includes Pakistan. 5/ Year ending June 30.

U. S. exports of 8.5 million bushels of flaxseed and 4,487 tons of linseed oil (equivalent to 8.9 million bushels of flaxseed) were up 71 percent from a year earlier. The bulk of the seed and over one-half of the oil went to Western Europe with the Netherlands the major market.

Flaxseed exports from Canada, the world's leading exporter of flaxseed as such, declined to 12.6 million bushels, 12 percent less than in 1958. Linseed oil exports dropped from 7,497 tons in 1958 to only 130 tons in 1959. The United Kingdom and West Germany took over one-half of the total shipments of seed and oil.

India's linseed oil exports at 22,690 tons (equivalent to 2.4 million bushels of seed) were down 10 percent from 1958 despite the generally liberal export policy of the government. The export trade has been handicapped mainly by the higher prices in India in relation to international markets. Exports of flaxseed as seed have been negligible since 1952. Almost 90 percent of India's linseed oil exports in 1959 went to the United Kingdom and Australia.

MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1959

Production: Milk production in 18 principal producing countries in 1959 increased less than 1 percent over 1958. Production in these countries, which represents approximately 60 percent of estimated total world output, was 374.6 billion pounds, compared with 373.7 billion pounds in 1958. Milk cow numbers for the 18 countries were practically unchanged.

Production in Western Europe almost equaled the 1958 level, despite smaller production in several countries, primarily because of the drought. In France, the largest milk producing country of Western Europe, cow numbers were slightly higher, but yields were considerably lower, as result of severe drought on production in Normandy, Brittany and northern France. In Sweden, feed shortages and high prices for coarse grains forced an above-normal culling of milk cows and milk production declined sharply. Milk production was lower in both the United Kingdom and Ireland, but output in Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Finland, West Germany, Italy and Switzerland was up.

In Australia, an increase in cow numbers and higher yields resulted in record milk production in 1959. In New Zealand, yields were up but cow numbers were down, and milk production for 1959 was about the same as that of a year earlier.

Milk production in Canada showed a small increase, but in the United States, a slight decline.

CONS' MILK: Production and utilization in specified countries, 1959 (preliminary) and 1958

Country	Production						Utilization						
	Milk cows	Production per cow	Milk production	Fluid milk	Butter	Cheese	Canned milk	Other uses	2/	Feed			
	1,000 head	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds			
1959:													
Canada.....	3,072	5,922	18,192	6,690	7,858	1,302	709	931	702				
United States.....	19,322	6,138	124,396	60,900	30,175	12,574	5,610	12,012	2,825				
Austria.....	1,013	5,275	6,085	2,294	2,002	384	6	316	1,083				
Belgium.....	8,281	8,281	8,392	2,141	4,973	220	175	314	749				
Denmark.....	1,433	8,332	11,910	1,856	7,357	1,596	3/	690	111				
Finland.....	1,155	6,203	7,165	2,683	3,768	1,485	--	53	176				
France.....	9,238	4,154	4,265	8,989	17,751	8,104	3/	317	8,104				
Germany, West.....	5,580	7,286	40,655	12,308	19,811	2,319	4/ 1,905	4/ 271	4,041				
Greece.....	339	2,171	736	448	90	50	--	--	148				
Ireland.....	1,280	4,466	5,716	1,298	2,977	82	3/	122	937				
Italy 5/.....	3,645	5,486	21,618	6,678	2,640	5,863	48	54	5,335				
Netherlands.....	1,564	9,079	11,199	2,524	4,093	4,347	1,592	982	661				
Norway 6/.....	605	6,050	9,951	1,801	884	851	40	66	309				
Sweden.....	1,353	6,199	8,386	3,210	3,737	886	3/	108	441				
Switzerland 6/.....	916	7,411	6,605	2,434	1,281	1,691	3/	111	1,058				
United Kingdom.....	3,857	6,644	25,625	18,539	1,290	2,099	925	1,021	1,751				
Australia.....	2,363	6,216	11,688	3,059	9,723	1,010	3/	814	82				
New Zealand 7/.....	1,936	6,182	11,964	1,118	8,748	1,689	3/	145	264				
Total.....	60,503	--	374,578	138,970	130,158	15,552	11,014	19,177	29,107				
1958:													
Canada.....	3,129	18,054	6,580	8,138	1,116	704				855			
United States.....	19,773	6,216	124,883	60,015	12,757	5,609				11,110			
Austria.....	1,412	5,313	6,068	2,288	1,996	382	6			2,892			
Belgium.....	996	8,282	8,249	2,011	5,246	156	82			1,080			
Denmark.....	1,415	8,019	11,347	1,726	6,920	1,508	3/	653		672			
Finland.....	1,135	6,078	6,898	2,764	3,494	395	--	53		540			
France.....	9,848	4,755	46,830	9,511	18,773	8,558	3/	1,107		192			
Germany, West.....	5,572	7,070	39,390	12,154	19,158	2,152	4/ 1,702	4/ 212		8,581			
Greece.....	333	2,156	718	430	91	51	--	--		4,012			
Ireland.....	1,257	4,884	6,139	1,288	3,471	52				116			
Italy 5/.....	3,575	5,327	20,589	5,811	3,370	5,800	3/	122		906			
Netherlands.....	1,525	9,022	13,759	2,458	4,443	4,182	1,281	53		5,539			
Norway 6/.....	622	6,093	3,836	1,772	831	818	40	568		827			
Sweden.....	1,384	6,268	8,675	3,175	4,122	838	7	66		309			
Switzerland 6/.....	901	7,071	6,440	2,438	1,195	1,614		108		125			
United Kingdom.....	3,884	6,819	26,484	18,232	2,267	2,274	3/ 874	1,086		1,058			
Australia.....	2,282	5,890	13,442	2,977	8,124	855	3/	804		1,751			
New Zealand 7/.....	1,966	6,067	11,929	1,091	8,567	1,869	3/	135		82			
Total.....	60,739	--	373,730	136,909	132,821	15,377	10,349	18,337	29,237		264		

COWS' MILK: Production and utilization in specified countries, 1951-55

Country	Production				Utilization			
	Milk cows	Production per cow	Milk production	Fluid milk	Butter	Cheese	Canned milk	Other uses
	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1,000 head								
Canada.....	3,114	5,247	16,339	5,927	7,501	924	677	709
United States.....	21,462	5,557	119,259	55,700	30,453	12,760	6,353	10,640
Austria.....	1,168	1,568	5,336	2,554	1,621	317	3/	11
Belgium.....	957	8,120	7,771	1,771	4,959	117	36	5
Denmark.....	1,507	7,645	11,321	1,625	7,727	1,239	3/	372
Finland.....	1,159	5,304	6,117	2,613	2,880	454	--	4
France.....	8,889	4,281	38,051	8,566	15,068	6,039	3/	568
Germany, West.....	5,884	6,196	36,023	12,416	16,497	2,018	957	278
Greece 8/.....	236	2,212	522	314	66	37	--	105
Ireland.....	1,185	4,436	5,257	1,082	2,955	63	3/	445
Italy 5/ 8/.....	3,832	4,869	18,660	5,433	3,281	5,820	23	40
Netherlands.....	1,504	8,414	12,654	3,350	3,909	3,138	1,039	161
Norway 6/.....	700	1,092	3,603	1,734	675	615	3/	143
Sweden.....	1,553	6,329	9,829	3,477	4,813	904	3/	131
Switzerland 6/.....	891	6,724	6,071	2,336	1,173	1,392	3/	161
United Kingdom.....	3,674	6,328	23,250	17,363	1,185	1,611	703	649
Australia.....	2,236	5,598	2/ 12,518	2,717	8,057	980	305	159
New Zealand. 7/.....	1,953	5,728	11,187	974	7,665	2,068	3/	183
Total.....	61,834	--	343,998	129,955	120,485	40,555	10,093	15,229
								27,681

1/ Includes milk used for cream. 2/ Includes milk used for ice cream, dried whole milk, minor products, waste and balance, unless otherwise indicated. 3/ Canned milk included with other uses. 4/ Dried milk included with canned milk. 5/ Production and utilization include sheep and goat milk. 6/ Production and utilization include goat milk. 7/ Years ending June 30. 8/ Less than a 5-year average. 9/ Excludes milk fed to calves.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad, and other information.

Use: The quantity of milk for fluid consumption increased over 1958. Larger supplies went into fluid use in all reporting countries except Austria, Finland, France, and Switzerland.

The utilization of milk for butter was down 2 percent. Less milk was used for butter in France, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States in 1959 than in 1958.

Use of milk for cheese was unchanged. Declines in France, the United Kingdom, Greece, New Zealand and the United States were offset by the increased utilization for cheese in the remaining 13 countries.

Milk for canning was up 6 percent, with all countries reporting increased use except Sweden.

The amount of milk for drying and other uses in 1959 rose 6 percent. France and the United Kingdom were the only countries utilizing smaller quantities for this purpose than in the earlier year.

**1959 RAISIN PRODUCTION UP SHARPLY,
CURRENTS DOWN SLIGHTLY**

The world production of raisins in 1959, now estimated at 605,000 tons was the largest since 1953, and considerably larger than the short 1957 and 1958 packs. The harvest was substantially above average in Australia, Greece, Iran, Turkey, Spain, and the United States.

RAISINS: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1952-56, annual 1956-59

Country	Average	:		:		:	
	1952-56	1956	1957	1958	1959		
	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Australia							
Lexias.....	10,100	5,500	6,200	9,400	8,600		
Sultanas.....	63,700	45,500	70,200	77,500	75,300		
Cyprus.....	7,100	7,700	7,600	2,000	1/		
Greece.....	48,600	51,000	69,000	47,000	69,000		
Iran.....	58,600	68,000	72,000	69,000	67,000		
Spain.....	13,300	16,500	14,500	16,500	18,500		
Turkey.....	75,000	110,000	58,000	72,000	110,000		
Union of So. Africa.....	8,800	5,700	5,800	7,700	6,300		
Foreign total.....	285,200	309,900	303,300	301,100	361,800		
United States.....	223,000	200,000	163,000	186,000	243,000		
Grand total.....	508,200	509,900	466,300	487,100	604,800		

1/ Not available; 1952-56 average used in totals.

In response to the sharp increase in supplies over recent seasons, prices declined drastically. Turkish No. 9 sultanas, for example, were being quoted at 11 cents per pound f.o.b. during April 1960 compared with 16.5 cents per pound in April 1959. The domestic price for California natural Thompsons, select bulk, was quoted at 13.5 cents per pound, f.o.b. packinghouse, this April compared with 25.0 cents per pound a year earlier.

Australian and, particularly Turkish, 1959-pack exports were heavy. Turkey had registered 82,475 short tons of sales for export by March 1, 1960, representing record-large export sales. Other major producers, however, such as the United States, Greece, and Iran have experienced serious difficulties in moving their large packs and still have substantial stocks on hand.

Preliminary reports on the 1960 crop indicate that California and the Mediterranean countries have not suffered any significant frost damage. The Australian 1960 pack, however, was damaged by rain at harvest time and the sultana pack is estimated at about 55,000 short tons, as reported in Foreign Crops and Markets, March 14, 1960.

Dried currant production in 1959 in the 3 countries which account for virtually the entire world production--Greece, Australia, and the Union of South Africa--is estimated at 103,300 short tons. This is about 5,000 tons lighter than the previous year but about 3,000 tons heavier than average. (The United States also produces about 3,000 tons of dried currants but these are included in the U. S. raisin production figures.)

DRIED CURRANTS: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1952-56, annual 1956-59

Country	Average	:	1956	:	1957	:	1958	:	1959
	1952-56	:	1956	:	1957	:	1958	:	1959
	:	Short	:	Short	:	Short	:	Short	:
	:	tons	:	tons	:	tons	:	tons	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Australia.....	14,700	:	14,900	:	11,800	:	13,200	:	12,400
Greece.....	85,000	:	100,000	:	95,000	:	94,000	:	90,000
Union of So. Africa.....	1,000	:	1,100	:	1,000	:	1,200	:	900
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total.....	100,700	:	116,000	:	107,800	:	108,400	:	103,300

Greek currants which dominate world trade encountered sales resistance earlier in the season. However, in late winter demand from the United Kingdom--the main buyer--strengthened and it is now anticipated that the exportable qualities of the 1959 pack will be sold out by season's end.

May 26, 1960

IMPROVEMENT IN WORLD COPRA AND COCONUT OIL SUPPLIES IN 1960

A much improved level of rainfall in 1959, particularly in the Philippines, indicates that copra export availabilities should increase in 1960, possibly to the level of 1958. While typhoons struck the major producing areas of Luzon and nearby islands in November and December 1959--checking the potential production increase for October-December 1960--the beneficial rainfall carried in by the typhoons probably exceeds the damage to coconut trees. The producing areas of the Philippines exported record quantities following the typhoon years preceding 1956 and 1957.

No significant increase of exports is expected for the copra-producing countries other than the Philippines. Possible small percentage increases in the other Asian areas of production may be offset by decreases in certain Oceanic islands, including New Hebrides and French Polynesia. It is apparent now that African output has stabilized at 55,000 to 60,000 tons, oil or oil equivalent. A recovery of world output to the level of 1956-57 is not expected prior to mid-1961.

World copra and coconut oil exports during 1959 are estimated to have totaled 957,000 long tons, oil or oil equivalent, almost 15 percent under the 1,123,000 tons exported in 1958, and 28-29 percent under the peak exports of 1956 and 1957. The total for 1959 is understated by the quantity of copra shipments unrecorded to Europe. These unrecorded shipments to Europe, for which complete tabulations are not available, declined through 1959 and early 1960. Unrecorded shipments of Indonesia to Malaya-Singapore, British North Borneo and India, and Philippines shipments to North Borneo, remained relatively high during the past year, totaling 90,000 tons (copra basis) against 106,000 tons in 1958.

Incomplete statistical data for the first quarter 1960 shows a decided increase of shipments only for the Philippines among the major exporters of the world. Philippines exports increased by 53 percent over last year. However, the anticipated seasonal decline in Philippines trade, indicated by last year's rainfall data, was at least one month late because of delayed marketings from December and January, and because of droppage caused by typhoons. Compensating and offsetting declines are anticipated for April, May and June.

Malaya-Singapore's exports of copra and coconut oil during the first quarter 1960 indicate a struggle to keep pace with last year's low level of shipments. Indonesia is exporting more copra legally, but the decline in unrecorded shipments to Malaya-Singapore has offset the increase in recorded exports. Ceylon, with only January data available, showed a decline in 1960 of 40 percent from last year. In short, rainfall data for 1959 and exports to date indicate that the partial recovery of copra production in 1960 will depend almost solely upon the output of the Philippines.

Table 1.--COPRA AND COCONUT OIL: World exports, by principal exporting continents and countries, averages 1935-39, 1950-54 and annual 1955-59

Continent and country	Average		1955	1956	1957	1958 1/	1959 1/
	1935-39	1950-54					
<u>REGISTERED EXPORTS 2/</u>							
Asia:						COPRA	
Philippines.....	299,838	688,044	801,168	941,045	934,344	736,124	652,301
Indonesia.....	507,385	351,107	230,692	256,322	285,243	115,077	3/ 129,156
Malaya-Singapore 4/	73,440	-22,228	-75,076	-82,549	-71,718	-55,905	-27,012
Ceylon.....	59,927	29,722	68,353	57,726	34,767	27,700	42,609
North Borneo 4/	8,526	12,760	12,422	16,270	15,566	12,565	13,657
Sarawak.....	3,220	3,267	1,575	476	-102	108	---
Others 5/.....	2,540	2,302	1,721	1,098	1,762	3,422	3/ 3,000
Total Asia.....	954,876	1,064,974	1,040,855	1,190,388	1,199,862	839,091	813,711
Oceania.....	216,064	196,974	219,993	212,113	211,596	190,710	189,338
Africa.....	65,282	69,517	73,111	77,668	71,531	81,035	78,817
World total.....	1,236,222	1,331,465	1,333,959	1,480,169	1,482,989	1,110,836	1,081,866
<u>UNREGISTERED 6/</u>							
North Borneo from:							
Philippines.....	---	7/ 10,338	10,942	26,378	32,623	40,952	31,931
Indonesia.....	---	7/ 11,863	16,515	15,531	13,664	13,833	
Singapore & Penang from Indonesia	---	21,706	19,797	30,517	5,996	37,125	30,098
India from Indonesia.....	---	---	((13,825	14,772	14,547
Europe and South America from:							
Philippines.....	---	---	8/ 40,000	(56,544	37,415	1/ 5,000
Indonesia.....	---	---	((22,000	130,000	7/
Total.....	---	32,044	42,602	113,410	146,519	273,928	7/ 95,409
World total, registered and unregistered.....	1,236,222	1,363,509	1,376,561	1,593,579	1,629,508	1,384,764	1,177,275
Asia:						COCONUT OIL	
Philippines.....	161,679	70,891	70,257	102,905	92,996	89,648	64,355
Indonesia.....	10,972	367	1,228	2,219	1,995	9/ 71	9/ 774
Malaya-Singapore 4/	47,109	65,717	91,175	103,132	100,030	67,484	37,380
Ceylon.....	59,013	90,939	97,226	84,920	54,073	44,336	69,420
Sarawak.....	---	352	668	1,355	1,369	1,398	3/ 1,400
Others 5/.....	---	1,680	20	37	334	135	---
Total Asia.....	278,773	229,946	260,574	294,568	250,797	203,072	173,329
Oceania.....	---	16,797	28,179	34,006	37,053	37,586	37,301
Africa.....	964	9,293	11,846	10,296	13,340	9,887	4,761
World total.....	279,737	256,036	300,599	338,870	301,190	250,545	215,391

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Officially-recorded shipments. 3/ Partially estimated. 4/ Net exports. 5/ Thailand and Portuguese Timor. 6/ Excess of imports from the Philippines and Indonesia over recorded exports to destinations listed. 7/ Incomplete data. 8/ Unrecorded primarily to West Europe and India. 9/ Malaya-Singapore imports from Indonesia.

Compiled from official and other sources.

Table 2.--COPRA AND COCONUT OIL (Copra and oil equivalent): World exports,
by principal exporting continents and countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-59

Continent and country	Average		1955	1956	1957	1958 1/	1959 1/
	1935-39	1950-54					
	: Long tons	: Long tons	: Long tons	: Long tons	: Long tons	: Long tons	: Long tons
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	<u>Copra and coconut oil (copra equivalent)</u>						
Asia:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Philippines 2/.....	556,471	800,569	923,629	1,130,764	1,171,122	956,789	3/ 791,382
Indonesia 2/.....	524,801	383,733	264,301	346,876	345,762	310,751	3/ 188,862
Malaya-Singapore 4/....	148,216	82,084	69,646	81,153	87,060	51,213	32,321
Ceylon.....	153,598	174,070	222,679	192,520	120,597	98,074	152,800
North Borneo 4/.....	8,525	12,760	12,422	16,270	15,567	12,565	13,651
Sarawak.....	3,221	3,826	2,635	2,627	2,071	2,327	2,222
Others 5/.....	2,540	4,968	1,753	1,156	2,292	3,636	3,000
Total Asia.....	1,397,372	1,462,010	1,497,065	1,771,366	1,744,471	1,435,355	3/ 1,184,244
Oceania.....	216,064	223,636	264,722	266,091	270,410	250,370	248,546
Africa.....	66,812	84,268	91,914	94,011	92,706	96,729	86,371
World total 2/.....	1,680,248	1,769,914	1,853,701	2,131,468	2,107,587	1,782,454	3/ 1,519,161
	: Long tons	: Long tons	: Long tons	: Long tons	: Long tons	: Long tons	: Long tons
	<u>Copra and coconut oil (oil equivalent)</u>						
Asia:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Philippines 2/.....	350,577	504,359	581,886	712,381	737,807	602,777	3/ 498,571
Indonesia 2/.....	330,625	241,752	166,510	218,532	217,830	195,773	3/ 118,981
Malaya-Singapore 4/....	93,376	51,713	43,877	51,126	54,848	32,264	20,362
Ceylon.....	96,767	109,664	140,288	121,288	75,976	61,787	96,261
North Borneo 4/.....	5,371	8,039	7,826	10,250	9,807	7,916	8,601
Sarawak.....	2,029	2,410	1,660	1,655	1,305	1,466	1,400
Others 5/.....	1,600	3,130	1,104	728	1,444	2,291	1,890
Total Asia.....	880,345	921,067	943,151	1,115,960	1,099,017	904,274	3/ 746,071
Oceania.....	136,120	140,891	166,775	167,637	170,358	157,733	156,581
Africa.....	42,091	53,088	57,906	59,227	58,405	60,939	54,411
World total 2/.....	1,058,556	1,115,046	1,167,832	1,342,824	1,327,780	1,122,946	3/ 957,071

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Including estimates of unregistered shipments.

3/ Incomplete total.

4/ Net exports.

5/ Thailand and Portuguese Timor.

Compiled from official and other sources.

PRODUCTION OF SLAUGHTER FATS
UP SLIGHTLY IN 1959

World production of lard in 1959 is estimated at 8,415 million pounds, up 9 percent from 1958. The series has been revised this year for a number of major producing countries to report lard production on a rendered basis. Previously, data for most countries included unrendered pork fat in terms of lard.

The increase reflects a sharp rise in hog slaughter and lard output in the United States. Production was also significantly higher in Canada, Communist China, the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.

With an expected decline in U.S. output, world lard production probably will be lower in 1960. U.S. output in 1960 is now estimated at 2,650 million pounds, down 5 percent from a year ago. Output in Western Europe will probably be up slightly if the expected increase in hog slaughter materializes. Production in the Sino-Soviet Bloc will probably continue upward in 1960.

World production of tallow and greases in 1959 is estimated at 6,830 million pounds, compared with 6,615 million in 1958. A record U.S. output accounted for most of the increase. Slaughter of cattle at heavier weights and increased hog slaughter resulted in higher output of U.S. tallow and greases, which is more than half of the world production. Output in Canada, France, West Germany, the Soviet Union and Australia also rose in 1959. As a result of reduced cattle slaughter, Argentine production declined sharply for the second successive year.

Production of tallow and greases in 1960 is expected to continue upward. U.S. output is currently estimated at 3.85 billion pounds, up 8 percent from 1959. An increase in U.S. cattle slaughter will more than offset the probable decline in grease output from lower hog slaughter. Production in Australia may decline in 1960, but increases are expected in Argentina and New Zealand.

World Tallow and Grease Trade at Record Level

World exports of tallow and greases in 1959 were 2,033 million pounds, up 25 percent from a year earlier. The rise was particularly sharp in the United States, Australia, and Canada, reflecting increased supplies and lower prices in these countries. Trade has also been stimulated by reduced supplies and higher prices of competitive fats and oils--mainly copra.

U.S. exports--which accounted for almost three-fourths of the total--increased sharply to most markets in 1959. Notable exceptions were Mexico, Yugoslavia, and Egypt. Mexico raised its import barriers to stimulate its domestic output of fats and oils while the others were hampered by a shortage of dollars. Shipments to the 3 major markets of Italy, Netherlands, and Japan rose 12, 90 and 22 percent, respectively.

The United Kingdom and West Germany also increased their tallow imports in 1959. Although the United Kingdom is the fourth largest importer of tallow, only a small quantity is imported from the United States. Imports from the United States are subject to a 10 percent duty, while those from the Commonwealth countries--the major suppliers--are duty-free.

Outlook: Tallow and grease trade is expected to increase further in 1960. U.S. exports are expected to show another substantial gain as supplies increase in line with the upturn in the cattle slaughter cycle. Following the Japanese liberalization of tallow imports from the dollar area in April, the United States may gain an even larger share of this large tallow market. Supplies of copra are still somewhat limited and relatively higher priced than tallow. These factors all point to a record year for U.S. exports of tallow and greases. Australian exports will also be higher as shipments during July-March 1959-60 had already surpassed the total for the previous year.

World Lard Exports Rise Sharply in 1959

World lard exports in 1959 totaled 866 million pounds--a rise of 31 percent over the previous year. Most of the increase was in U.S. exports which rose 55 percent to 604 million pounds. The United States accounted for 70 percent of world trade in lard in 1959. Canadian lard exports also rose, as did French exports which continued their steady gains of recent years. Shipments from most other exporting countries declined, reflecting the stronger competition from North American and French lard.

U.S. lard exports in 1959 were at the highest level since 1956 and were spurred by increased supplies and lower prices. Exports to the 2 major markets--United Kingdom and Cuba--accounted for most of the increase. U.S. exports to these 2 markets were 81 percent of the total. Shipments to the United Kingdom almost doubled in 1959 as the development of bulk shipments reduced landed costs and made U.S. lard more competitive with that from the continent.

Countries which showed substantial increases in total lard imports in 1959 were Bolivia, Cuba, West Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, and Japan. Of these, only the United Kingdom, Cuba, and West Germany took more than 50 million pounds in 1959. Austria and Yugoslavia were previously large lard importers but these markets have been drying up in recent years as a result of increased self-sufficiency.

It is doubtful that world lard trade in 1960 will maintain the level of 1959. Although U.S. lard exports during the first quarter of 1960 were 24 percent above January-March 1960, reduced supplies later in the year will result in lower exports. U.S. exports to Cuba during the first quarter were at an annual rate of 200 million pounds, compared with 217 million in 1959. The Cuban government's active promotion of vegetable production may have an adverse affect on future lard imports.

LARD 1/: Estimated production of rendered lard in specified countries,
average 1951-55, annual 1956-59

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958 2/	1959 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:					
Canada.....	128	126	116	145	192
Mexico.....	88	116	123	123	119
United States.....	2,618	2,761	2,560	2,441	2,803
Total North America 3/.....	2,880	3,050	2,850	2,755	3,160
South America:					
Argentina.....	21	27	32	33	27
Brazil.....	140	135	158	162	165
Chile.....	19	21	21	22	23
Colombia.....	26	32	25	27	28
Total South America 3/.....	240	255	280	290	290
West Europe:					
Austria.....	73	79	80	79	82
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	29	33	35	32	32
Denmark.....	46	48	53	55	60
France.....	126	159	160	164	181
Germany, West 4/.....	402	463	476	544	550
Italy.....	70	83	80	82	89
Netherlands.....	22	26	27	26	29
Portugal.....	54	57	59	58	60
Spain.....	17	19	20	21	23
Sweden.....	15	16	17	19	20
United Kingdom.....	13	22	23	23	25
Total West Europe 3/.....	910	1,050	1,075	1,150	1,200
East Europe 4/ 5/:					
Bulgaria.....	45	50	58	58	(6/)
Czechoslovakia.....	128	173	180	198	(6/)
Germany, East.....	172	193	203	204	(6/)
Hungary.....	75	92	86	(6/)	(6/)
Poland.....	352	441	495	516	(6/)
Yugoslavia.....	149	185	208	218	248
Total East Europe 3/.....	960	1,195	1,295	1,325	1,355
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 4/ 5/	754	827	938	1,050	1,150
Other countries:					
Union of South Africa 4/.....	26	24	28	29	25
China, Mainland 4/.....	767	772	750	970	1,060
Japan 4/.....	31	45	57	64	71
Thailand 4/.....	28	38	39	41	43
Total other countries 3/.....	895	930	930	1,160	1,260
TOTAL WORLD 3/.....	6,640	7,305	7,370	7,730	8,415

1/ Previous series has included unrendered pork fat in terms of lard for most countries. Except where otherwise noted, this series relates to estimates of rendered lard. 2/ Preliminary.

3/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not shown. 4/ Includes unrendered pork fat in terms of lard. 5/ Calculated from estimates of pork production. 6/ Not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attachés and other representatives abroad, results of office research and related information.

May 1960.

Tallow and Greases 1/: Estimated production of specified
countries, average 1951-55, and annual 1956-59

Continent and country	Average	1956	1957	1958 2/	1959 2/
	1951-55	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:					
Canada.....	126	174	190	176	201
Mexico.....	64	52	58	64	64
United States.....	2,897	3,553	3,202	3,415	3,574
Total North America 3/.....	3,115	3,810	3,485	3,690	3,875
South America:					
Argentina.....	374	392	408	316	250
Brazil.....	98	130	110	131	135
Chile.....	28	31	32	34	35
Colombia.....	71	92	100	98	90
Uruguay.....	77	67	78	77	79
Total South America 3/.....	665	730	750	675	610
Europe:					
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	31	34	35	40	40
Denmark.....	43	51	57	65	66
France.....	190	193	161	190	201
Germany, West.....	83	95	100	102	110
Italy.....	51	60	66	69	77
Netherlands.....	50	55	60	62	64
Sweden.....	18	20	22	27	27
United Kingdom.....	163	213	256	319	318
Total West Europe 3/.....	720	815	845	965	995
Total East Europe 3/.....	105	120	125	125	130
Total Europe 3/.....	825	935	970	1,090	1,125
U.S.S.R.					
U.S.S.R.	283	323	321	371	425
Africa:					
Egypt.....	20	19	19	19	18
Union of South Africa.....	48	48	51	51	54
Total Africa 3/.....	70	70	75	75	75
Asia:					
Iran.....	39	45	50	51	52
Turkey.....	20	27	28	24	24
Pakistan.....	59	65	67	71	71
Total Asia 3/.....	155	180	185	185	190
Oceania:					
Australia.....	243	296	336	377	390
New Zealand.....	103	129	129	150	140
Total Oceania 3/.....	345	425	465	530	530
World total 3/.....	5,460	6,475	6,250	6,615	6,830

1/ Includes edible and inedible tallow and greases. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for minor producing countries not shown.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and other representatives abroad, results of office research and related information.

LARD: Exports from specified countries, average 1951-55,
annual 1956-59

Country	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United States.....	555	611	501	389	604
Netherlands 2/.....	61	71	103	107	97
France.....	14	43	58	66	78
Argentina.....	11	23	32	31	27
Denmark.....	3/ 36	25	33	34	24
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	26	24	39	25	20
Canada.....	4	4/	4/	1	3
Sweden.....	2	2	6	7	7
Total.....	709	799	772	660	866

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes other rendered hog fats. 3/ 1954-55 average.

4/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

LARD: Imports into specified countries,
average 1951-55, annual 1956-59

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:					
Canada.....	6	15	28	5	3
Mexico.....	24	15	10	9	6
Costa Rica.....	11	10	10	11	10
Guatemala.....	10	13	11	12	10
Panama.....	7	5	5	8	6
Cuba.....	159	166	179	165	217
Haiti.....	7	7	2/ 7	2/ 7	2/ 8
South America:					
Bolivia.....	8	7	2/ 5	2/ 1	2/ 6
Brazil.....	14	10	6	--	--
Chile.....	4	5	6	12	13
Peru.....	19	34	36	34	34
Europe:					
Austria.....	42	29	23	9	3
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	18	23	25	20	21
Germany, West.....	92	96	65	55	64
Italy.....	3	12	4	3	12
Netherlands.....	7	5	--	1	2
United Kingdom.....	134	222	244	256	377
Yugoslavia.....	67	93	57	48	26
Asia:					
Hong Kong.....	5	5	8	6	3/
Japan.....	4	15	14	15	31

1/ Preliminary. 2/ U.S. Exports. 3/ Not available.

TALLOW AND GREASES:^{1/} Exports from specified countries
average 1951-55 and annual 1956-59

Country	Average	1956	1957	1958	1959 ^{2/}
	1951-55	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United States	1,024	1,543	1,405	1,133	1,488
Australia ^{3/}	67	126	118	113	171
New Zealand.....	94	95	107	117	120
Canada.....	23	51	61	55	94
Germany, West.....	7	16	19	55	57
France.....	7	9	25	51	35
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	31	26	29	31	19
Denmark.....	11	13	21	23	18
Argentina.....	7	25	44	12	14
Sweden.....	13	18	16	24	13
Netherlands.....	11	28	8	12	4
Total.....	1,295	1,950	1,853	1,626	2,033

^{1/} Includes edible and inedible tallow and greases. ^{2/} Preliminary

^{3/} Year ending June of year shown.

TALLOW AND GREASES ^{1/}: Imports into specified countries,
average 1951-55, annual 1956-59

Continent and country	Average:	1956	1957	1958	1959 ^{2/}
	1951-55;	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:					
Canada.....	24	27	20	22	21
Mexico.....	49	73	41	53	16
Guatemala.....	6	8	8	13	9
Cuba.....	32	43	31	37	39
South America:					
Chile.....	8	14	11	11	11
Colombia.....	14	3/ 12	3/ 18	21	25
Ecuador.....	6	3/ 10	8	11	11
Peru.....	11	13	13	12	10
Venezuela.....	3	6	9	8	9
Europe:					
Austria.....	13	9	7	3	5
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	35	48	37	29	42
France.....	19	9	9	--	--
Germany, West.....	124	175	145	97	124
Ireland.....	13	13	5	3	10
Italy ^{4/}	158	3/ 272	251	242	215
Netherlands.....	110	171	212	192	237
Spain.....	11	42	53	27	40
Sweden.....	5	15	17	5	7
Switzerland.....	22	29	22	20	20
United Kingdom.....	105	158	148	88	193
Poland ^{3/}	6	16	68	35	53
Yugoslavia.....	15	26	26	34	3/ 17
Africa:					
Egypt.....	39	55	89	92	80
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	3/ 10	16	17	17	16
Union of South Africa.....	61	86	75	84	88
Asia:					
China, Taiwan ^{3/}	15	27	22	19	28
India.....	14	12	10	8	11
Iran ^{3/}	2	2	4	11	30
Japan.....	180	233	273	253	306
Korea, South ^{3/}	9	18	15	17	19
Malaya.....	5	11	13	8	6/
Pakistan.....	5	3	5	4	25
Philippines.....	11	13	12	12	5
Turkey ^{3/}	--	10	35	--	--

^{1/} Includes edible tallow and inedible tallow and greases. ^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} U.S. exports. ^{4/} U.S. exports as follows: 1957 (240), 1958 (261), and

1959 (293). ^{5/} 1954-55 average. ^{6/} Not available.

WORLD SHEEP NUMBERS
UP A LITTLE IN 1959

The world gained about 10 million sheep during 1959 and now has about 983 million. This increase was less than 1 percent above a year earlier, but is 15 percent greater than the 1951-55 average.

One of the most significant developments in livestock production continues to be the emphasis being given by most Communist Bloc countries to producing faster-maturing animals, one type of which is sheep, in their drive to increase meat production. The slow increase in world numbers partly reflects the relatively low world wool prices in 1958 and early 1959.

The U.S.S.R., Red China and the Communist East European countries provided over 80 percent of the world increase in sheep numbers during 1959, and about half of the world gain from the 1951-55 average. These gains, mostly in the Soviet Union, although the China Mainland also gained considerably, resulted mainly from the special government emphasis and encouragement to all phases of sheep production; particularly improved pastures and breed improvement.

The U.S.S.R. gained almost 5 percent last year and more than 47 percent from 1951-55, however, Russia is still a slow second to Australia.

In North America, U.S. numbers continued a gradual rising trend with a 2 percent gain during 1959, mainly because of more favorable lamb prices in the U.S. and Canada and favorable range and pasture conditions. Numbers are now 7 percent above the 1951-55 average and are expected to increase in 1960. There was little change in numbers in Canada and Mexico during 1959, and only slight increases are expected during 1960.

Sheep numbers in South America gained about 1 percent in the past year, but are still 3 percent below the 1951-55 average. Most of this increase was accounted for by the 7 percent rise in Peru. Where recovery from the severe drought of 1956 has occurred and more emphasis is being placed on sheep production. Most sheep here are raised primarily for wool, but evidence of some shift to the meat-type is appearing. Brazilian and Uruguayan numbers declined during 1959, mainly due to losses in floods, but are expected to increase in 1960 as producers recover from the flood effects and enjoy favorable wool prices. Only small changes were made in the other important sheep countries of South America and no significant changes are expected during 1960.

A slight drop was registered in Europe as a 1.5 percent decline in Western Europe more than offset the 1.5 percent rise in Eastern Europe. West European sheep numbers are now slightly greater than during the 1951-55 period and East Europe has gained more than 3 percent. A principal change in Western Europe was the 5 percent drop in the United Kingdom as a result of last year's dry summer. A decline in U.K. slaughter during 1960 has aided in strengthening world prices, particularly for increased lamb and mutton imports from New Zealand.

African numbers changed very little during 1959 as North Africa remained stationary and South Africa gained only slightly. From 1951-55, African numbers are up almost 6 percent, mostly in South Africa. In the Union of South Africa, where sheep are mainly raised for wool, numbers have changed little in the past few years and are not expected to change much during 1960. Kenya's numbers increased slightly and are expected to show a further increase during 1960 due to the government's effort to develop a livestock and meat industry. Improvements in veterinarian practices, range management, marketing methods, slaughter facilities, refrigeration and development of meat export trade are all aspects of this effort.

A 4 percent drop during 1959 in Southwest Asia cancelled out small gains in East Central, South, and East Asia, to give a slight drop for Asia as a whole. The China Mainland numbers, as published by the Chinese, now indicate that slightly over half of the sheep and goat population is sheep. Asian numbers are now more than 16 percent above 1951-55, mainly because of the large increase in the China Mainland which still has the world's third largest sheep population.

Sheep numbers in both Australia and New Zealand have showed considerable gains. The total for Oceania gained about 1.5 percent during 1959 and was about 28 percent above the 1951-55 average.

In Australia the 1959 gain was limited by heavy slaughter because of drought. Slaughter has decreased in early 1960, and numbers are expected to increase further this year.

Attractive prices in recent months on the United Kingdom market and favorable prospects for New Zealand lambs in other markets are expected to stimulate a further increase in New Zealand numbers in 1960. Higher wool prices since 1958 have increased incentive for greater sheep production.

SHEEP: Number in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1957-60

Country	Month of estimate 1/	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959 2/	1960 2/
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
North America:						
Canada (excluding Newfoundland)...	Dec. 1 1/	1,047	1,079	1,112	1,141	1,188
Mexico.....	Spring	5,040	5,350	5,360	5,380	5,400
United States (Continental).....	Jan. 1	31,491	30,840	31,337	32,945	33,621
Total Canada, Mexico, United States, and possessions.		37,720	37,420	37,960	39,620	40,360
Guatemala.....	April	808	826	840	792	750
Total Central America 3/.....		830	850	860	810	770
Cuba.....	Dec. 1/	190	210	210	210	210
Total Caribbean 3/.....		410	460	460	460	460
Total North America 3/.....		38,960	38,730	39,280	40,890	41,590
South America:						
Argentina.....	June 30	50,561	45,931	47,886	47,700	—
Bolivia.....	January	4/6,464	—	—	—	—
Brazil.....	Dec. 31 1/	16,133	18,867	20,164	19,921	19,500
Chile.....	Jan. 1	6,860	7,200	7,300	7,400	7,500
Colombia.....	Jan. 1	1,293	1,243	1,081	1,190	1,305
Ecuador.....		1,394	1,502	—	—	—
Falkland Islands.....		597	598	—	—	—
Paraguay.....		220	193	207	—	—
Peru.....	Dec. 31 1/	16,338	15,204	14,131	14,016	15,000
Uruguay.....	May	24,553	22,950	22,560	21,351	21,700
Total South America 3/.....		124,560	119,400	120,950	119,410	120,840
Europe:						
Austria.....	Dec. 3 1/	318	227	207	194	185
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	Jan. 1	117	106	110	112	115
Denmark 5/.....	July	43	34	34	36	—
Finland.....	June 15	976	566	458	407	—
France.....	Oct. 1/	7,725	8,355	8,575	8,743	8,923
Germany, West 6/.....	Dec. 1/	1,495	1,153	1,135	1,113	1,081
Greece.....	Dec. 31 1/	7,843	9,274	9,195	9,255	9,300
Iceland.....	Dec. 1/	487	700	770	800	—
Ireland.....	January	2,118	2,560	2,866	3,100	3,400
Italy.....	January	9,706	8,543	8,626	9,066	9,070
Netherlands.....	May	391	496	543	518	—
Norway.....	Dec. 1/	1,056	958	974	954	950
Portugal 7/.....	Dec. 1/	5,200	—	—	—	—
Spain.....	May 31	24,115	—	—	—	—
Sweden.....	June 1	208	143	139	146	—
Switzerland.....	April	188	200	210	220	225
United Kingdom.....	Dec. 1/	16,428	17,442	18,701	20,370	19,391
Total West Europe 3/.....		78,560	80,060	78,090	80,910	79,680
Albania.....		1,601	1,612	—	—	—
Bulgaria.....	January	7,763	7,596	7,740	8,619	8,769
Czechoslovakia.....	Jan. 1	862	956	889	817	724
Germany, East (including East Berlin).....	Dec. 3 1/	1,403	1,893	2,019	2,111	2,115
Hungary.....	March	1,597	1,873	2,050	2,155	—
Poland.....	June 30	3,442	4,040	3,882	3,778	—
Rumania.....	January	10,903	—	10,374	10,662	11,000
Yugoslavia.....	Jan. 15	11,259	10,622	10,633	11,247	11,475
Total East Europe 3/.....		38,830	39,340	39,140	40,940	41,590
Total Europe 3/.....		117,390	119,400	117,230	121,850	121,270
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 8/.....	Jan. 1	92,220	108,200	120,200	129,900	136,000

(Continued)

SHEEP: Number in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1957-60 (Continued)

Country	Month of estimate 1/	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959 2/	1960 2/
		: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands
Africa:						
Algeria 9/.....	Nov. 20	1/	5,583	6,384	6,632	5,478
Egypt.....	Jan. 1		1,381	—	1,259	1,266
Ethiopia and Eritrea.....			19,725	20,000	20,900	20,000
Libya.....	Fall		1,280	1,230	1,050	—
Sudan.....			5,840	6,940	6,940	—
Tunisia.....	Dec. 31	1/	3,013	2,891	3,026	3,410
Total North Africa 3/.....			60,920	63,440	64,170	62,070
Basutoland.....			1,418	1,221	1,232	—
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi.....	Dec. 31	1/	933	1,072	1,167	1,311
French Equatorial Africa.....			5,620	4,822	4,846	4,850
French West Africa 10/.....			10,367	—	—	—
Kenya.....	Dec.	1/	4,331	4,404	4,455	4,488
Madagascar.....	Dec.	1/	342	289	227	207
Mozambique.....			77	75	72	77
Nigeria and British Cameroons.....			6,000	6,000	—	—
Rhodesia and Nyasaland 11/.....	Dec. 31	1/	378	.337	345	387
South-West Africa.....			3,280	—	3,125	—
Tanganyika.....	Dec.	1/	2,678	2,950	2,890	3,005
Togo.....			268	303	303	303
Uganda 12/.....			1,093	1,120	1,121	1,127
Union of South Africa.....	Aug. 31		36,100	40,000	—	39,500
Total South Africa 3/.....			74,900	81,170	80,840	80,950
Total Africa 3/.....			135,820	144,610	145,010	143,020
Asia:						
Cyprus.....	Dec.	1/	329	385	381	394
Iran.....	March		17,124	23,500	24,000	23,700
Iraq.....			9,800	9,221	9,221	—
Jordan.....			319	453	485	469
Saudi Arabia.....			3,700	3,500	4,000	—
Syria.....	Dec. 31	1/	3,961	5,392	6,267	6,650
Turkey.....	November		25,709	27,974	29,209	30,823
Yemen.....			3,750	4,100	3,800	—
Total South-West Asia 3/.....			65,050	74,950	77,800	76,050
China Mainland 13/.....	Dec. 1	1/	41,952	53,250	53,435	58,800
Total East Central Asia 3/.....			53,960	65,250	65,440	70,800
Afghanistan.....			14,000	—	—	—
India 14/.....	May		39,469	—	—	—
Japan.....	Feb. 1		647	945	916	864
Total South and East Asia 3/.....			66,530	66,770	66,870	66,950
Total Asia 3/.....			185,540	206,970	210,110	216,950
Oceania:						
Australia.....	Mar. 31		122,822	149,802	149,315	152,700
New Zealand.....	June 30		36,698	42,382	46,026	48,316
Total Oceania 3/.....			159,530	192,200	195,350	201,030
TOTAL WORLD 3/.....			854,020	929,510	948,130	973,050

1/ Census or estimate for year shown except that end of year (October-December) is included under the following year for comparison and totals. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes allowance for any missing data for countries shown and other producing countries not shown. 4/ Less than 5-year average. 5/ Excludes Faroe Islands and Greenland. 6/ Includes Saarland and West Berlin. 7/ Includes Azores and Madeiras Islands. 8/ Some years are estimates based on total number of goats and sheep. 9/ Number taxed only. 10/ Includes Guinea which became independent October 1958. 11/ European-owned stock 9/30, other 12/31. 12/ On African farms. 13/ Includes 22 provinces, Manchuria, Sinkiang, and Tibet. Excludes Outer Mongolia. 14/ Census May 1951 through August 1952.

WORLD EGG PRODUCTION AND CHICKEN NUMBERS RISE

Total egg production of 32 major producing countries was almost 16⁴ billion in 1959. This was 4 percent above 1958, a slightly greater increase than the 2 percent rise from 1957 to 1958. Larger U. S. production contributed to, but did not account for all of the increase. Production in countries excluding the United States was up 6 percent compared with 1958.

U. S. egg production of 65 billion in 1959 was up over 1 percent from the 64 billion produced in 1958. So far in 1960, however, egg production has been 4 percent below 1959 and is expected to continue below 1959 during the rest of 1960.

Output, up in practically all of the countries reporting, rose the most in the Netherlands, according to preliminary information. The United Kingdom increased its production of eggs by 7 percent in 1959 and the British Government is attempting to discourage any further gains in output this year. Belgium, France, and West Germany all reported increases of around 5 percent. The other countries in Western Europe also increased their production but at a lower rate. Poland and Yugoslavia, the only countries reported for eastern Europe, had substantial rises in 1959 as did the countries of the Near East and Japan. Egg production in the Union of South Africa has, in part, recovered from the low level of the 1957-58 season.

Chicken numbers in the 32 countries - excluding commercial broilers - totaled 1,469 million in 1959, almost 6 percent above the 1958 figure of 1,392 million. In the United States, chicken numbers were up somewhat (2.5 percent), but were down 4 percent by the beginning of 1960. In Canada they were up more than 12 percent, and in the United Kingdom 11 percent, while increases of 7 percent or more were indicated for Norway, Spain, Poland, Israel, the Philippines, and Turkey. Of those countries reporting chicken numbers at the beginning of 1960, Canada shows a decrease of 10 percent. Mexico, West Germany, and the United Kingdom - among others - show increases of varying size.

(Tables on following pages)

The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplemental issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on world crop and livestock production and trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports of agricultural attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics.

EGGS: Production in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1956-58 and preliminary 1959

Country	Average	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1951-55	Million eggs	Million eggs	Million eggs	Million eggs
North America and Caribbean:					
Canada.....	4,320	4,852	5,358	5,398	5,520
Cuba.....	1/ 92	136	275	315	567
Mexico.....	1/ 2,293	2,500	2,700	2,700	2,800
United States.....	64,212	65,748	64,668	64,320	65,040
South America:					
Argentina.....	3,196	3,350	3,400	3,120	3,240
Brazil.....	4,192	5,294	5,647	6,000	6,200
Colombia.....	1,250	1,297	1,300	1,350	1,400
Peru.....	1/ 481	497	489	517	518
Europe:					
Austria.....	832	1,044	1,161	1,197	1,215
Belgium.....	2,175	2,640	2,720	2,800	2,960
Denmark.....	2,162	2,314	2,324	2,826	2,887
Finland 2/.....	550	594	621	702	705
France.....	7,200	8,000	8,750	9,000	9,500
Germany, West.....	5,549	5,825	6,250	6,740	7,090
Greece.....	516	600	630	933	960
Ireland.....	950	894	782	744	730
Italy.....	5,725	6,070	6,135	6,320	6,500
Netherlands.....	3,798	3,906	4,680	4,608	5,200
Norway.....	1/ 502	560	529	500	525
Poland.....	4,160	4,253	4,332	4,553	5,022
Spain.....	2,200	2,550	2,640	2,939	3,000
Sweden.....	1,390	1,460	1,500	1,550	1,600
Switzerland.....	531	530	536	536	545
United Kingdom 3/.....	9,098	10,152	11,100	11,556	12,324
Yugoslavia.....	999	1,477	1,509	1,511	1,610
Africa:					
Egypt.....	513	640	756	817	874
Union of South Africa 2/...	947	1,000	1,150	935	994
Asia and Oceania:					
Australia 2/.....	1,876	2,328	2,520	2,220	2,232
Israel 2/.....	429	514	630	889	982
Japan.....	5,312	6,638	7,036	7,458	8,064
Philippines, Rep. of the....	972	1,100	1,200	1,350	1,440
Turkey.....	1,074	1,300	1,193	1,239	1,500
Total of above countries.....	139,496	150,063	154,521	157,643	163,744

1/ Less than five year average. 2/ Years ending June 30 of year stated. 3/ Years ending May 31 of year stated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attachés and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

CHICKENS: Numbers in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1956-59

Country	Date	1/	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958	1959
			Thousand chickens	Thousand chickens	Thousand chickens	Thousand chickens	Thousand chickens
North America and Caribbean:							
Canada.....	December 1		38,174	38,850	43,270	45,979	51,770
Cuba.....			2/ 4,200	4,900	5,350	6,000	6,500
Mexico.....	March		60,000	72,000	74,000	75,000	75,000
United States.....	January 1		408,641	382,846	390,137	370,884	383,529
South America:							
Argentina.....	June		2/ 46,837	50,000	55,000	60,000	60,000
Brazil.....	December 31		2/131,854	152,487	157,751	163,000	167,500
Colombia.....	October 1		23,634	23,736	23,700	24,400	25,500
Peru.....	December 31		11,197	11,828	11,648	11,850	12,362
Venezuela.....			9,500	11,082	13,742	16,969	17,500
Europe:							
Austria.....	December 3		8,264	8,944	9,412	9,503	9,797
Belgium.....	December 31		15,160	16,000	17,000	16,000	16,000
Denmark.....	July		23,554	24,704	23,060	26,272	26,506
Finland.....	June 15		5,700	5,975	6,330	6,563	6,716
France.....			86,500	95,650	97,500	101,750	103,000
Germany, West.....	December		52,108	52,302	55,977	56,834	58,133
Greece.....	November 30		10,410	11,636	12,416	12,907	13,363
Ireland.....	January 1		2/ 9,600	8,440	7,740	7,584	7,381
Italy.....			2/ 76,250	83,000	84,500	86,200	88,000
Netherlands.....	December		17,436	21,104	24,618	24,862	28,100
Norway.....	December 31		2/ 4,483	4,569	4,232	3,922	4,200
Poland.....			45,000	48,300	49,400	52,000	57,000
Spain.....			2/ 20,675	24,300	25,000	26,000	28,000
Sweden.....	April		2/ 11,362	11,640	11,600	11,600	12,500
Switzerland.....	April		6,248	6,402	6,500	6,570	6,600
United Kingdom.....	December		59,815	63,943	68,958	69,930	77,607
Yugoslavia.....	January		18,806	22,566	22,613	24,912	24,394
Africa, Asia & Oceania:							
Australia.....	December		11,500	14,000	16,500	14,500	14,500
Israel.....			2/ 3,000	3,500	4,000	5,000	5,500
Japan.....	February		41,369	42,589	45,341	47,000	50,000
Philippines, Rep. of...	December		37,174	49,776	51,839	52,469	56,112
Turkey.....	December		21,138	21,500	25,315	26,320	29,000
Union of South Africa..			2/ 11,125	11,200	11,324	9,350	9,500
Total of above countries:			1,330,714	1,399,769	1,455,773	1,472,130	1,531,600

1/ Year and estimates (October-December) shown under following year for comparison.

2/ Less than 5 year average.

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